

Documents on Diplomacy: Resources

Key Players: Section X, The Early Cold War

Jacopo Arbenz Guzman: President of Guatemala from 1951 to 1954, Arbenz was suspected of communist sympathies. He was ousted in a CIA-backed coup in 1954. His left-leaning government was replaced by a military junta led by Colonel Castillo Armas.

Dean Acheson: Secretary of State from 1949 to 1953 during the administration of President Harry S Truman. He was influential in developing U.S. Cold War positions and policies, playing a central role in the design of the Marshall Plan and the development of the Truman Doctrine.

David Ben-Gurion: A Zionist leader who became the first Prime Minister of Israel.

Carlos Castillo Armas: A member of the military junta that replaced President Arbenz in 1954, Castillo Armas became sole president when the others resigned several months later. He was assassinated in 1957.

Chiang Kai-shek: (Jiang Jieshi) A close ally of Sun Yat-sen, Chiang became leader of the Chinese Nationalist party after Sun's death. He led the Nationalists in a civil war with the Chinese Communist Party. He was eventually forced to flee and reconstituted his state on the island of Taiwan, where he lived until his death in 1975.

Winston Churchill: Britain's eloquent wartime Prime Minister. He was voted out of office in 1945, but returned to serve as prime minister one more time. Churchill's mother was an American. A statue of Churchill outside of the British Embassy in Washington, D.C. has one foot on American soil as a tribute to his heritage and the Anglo-American relationship.

Allen W. Dulles: Younger brother of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Allen Dulles was the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency from 1953 to 1961.

John Foster Dulles: Secretary of State from 1953 to 1959, Dulles was an aggressive opponent of communism. Both his grandfather, John W. Foster and his uncle, Robert Lansing had previously served as Secretary of State.

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe during World War II, Eisenhower was elected to the presidency in 1953 and served until 1961. He warned against the growth of the "military-industrial complex."

Louis Halle: A diplomat, scholar, and naturalist, Halle wrote an influential article on U.S. policy toward Latin America, under the pseudonym, "Mr. Y."

George Kennan: A prominent U.S. diplomat known as the "father of containment." His 1946 "Long Telegram," commenting on Soviet affairs is considered the foundation document of the U.S. position in the Cold War.

Alfred Landon: Defeated in the 1936 presidential race by Franklin Roosevelt, Landon became the senior statesman of the Republican party. He called himself a "practical progressive," and later supported the recognition of China's communist government, when that was a highly unpopular position.

Vladimir Lenin: A Marxist revolutionary who led the 1917 October Revolution in Russia. He worked to create a socialist economic system.

Mao Tse-tung: (Mao Zedong) Leader of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao ousted Chiang Kai-shek and founded the People's Republic of China.

George C. Marshall: U.S. Army Chief of Staff during World War II, Marshall later served as President Truman's Secretary of State and then as Secretary of Defense.

Karl Marx: A German philosopher whose ideas provided the foundation for socialism in his influential book, *The Communist Manifesto*.

Joseph McCarthy: Conservative Wisconsin Senator who claimed that communists were secretly infiltrating the U.S. Government. The anti-communist movement was much larger than one man, but it is generally referred to today as "McCarthyism."

Gamal Abdel Nasser: Leader of the Egyptian Revolution of 1952, Nasser served as president of Egypt from 1956 to 1970. He was instrumental in founding the Non-Aligned Movement, which rejected formal alignment with any major power bloc.

Joseph Stalin: Leader of the Soviet Union from 1941 to 1953. Stalin was the General Secretary of the Communist Party and transformed that post into the most important position in the USSR. During the war, Americans referred to him as "Uncle Joe."

Robert A. Taft: A conservative U.S. Senator who opposed almost all measure to aid the Allies before the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Taft supported Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Government. He also believed that "big government" was a bigger threat than communism.

Harry S Truman: U.S. Senator from Missouri selected to be FDR's vice presidential running mate in 1944. Truman became President after FDR's death in April 1945. He was known as a tough and ethical—although often unpopular—leader. Truman had no middle name, so there is no period after the letter, "S". Department of State headquarters in Washington, D.C. is known as the "Harry S Truman Building."

Arthur Vandenburg: An isolationist early in his senatorial career, Vandenburg changed his opinions during World War II and was one of the principal architects of a bipartisan, internationalist foreign policy.